Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 151 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, June 7, 1794. [Whole No. 547.]

It is Requested,

THAT no person will supply any articles for the use of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, signed by ourselves, or Samuel Anderson, for us.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

All persons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requested to send in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch street, near Eighth street, as soon as convenient.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

To-Morrow Morning,

Will be landed near Walnut street wharf, from on board the schooner Madison, Jas. Parrock, master, from MALAGA.

Sweet Mountain WINE,

in quarter casks

Soft shelled Almonds in sacks

Muscatel Raisins, in jars and

Bloom Do. in quarter barrels,

A few 7 inch Bass Cables

AND FOR SALE BY

PETER KUHN.

June 2 d6t

Carolina Rice and Indigo,

BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH

BURR STONES,

FOR SALE BY

Gurney and Smith.

May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16. d

Congress of the United States,

In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday in September next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.

Attest,

SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.

May 14. 1m.

Guthrie's Geography improved.

THE subscription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be closed this day—and on Monday the subscription will open at fourteen dollars, exclusive of the price of binding.

The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are those of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Genessee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. These maps have never been given in any former system of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be sufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.

N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the respective state maps, will be far more complete than any one yet published, and be printed on two large sheets of paper, nearly the size of the late Mr. Murray's map.

May 31 d

FOR SALE,

BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

For Charter,

The Brig

Lady Walterstorff,

EDWARD BROOCK, Master.

BURTHEN 1700 barrels, sails fast, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.

Also for Sale or Charter,

Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to

JOSEPH SIMS,

Who has for sale,

Madeira and Sherry Wines,

of the first quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jesuits Bark, &c. &c.

June 2 d

For Hamburgh,

The new Ship

STAR,

JOHN VANNEMAN, Master.

TO sail with all convenient speed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

June 3. d

For Charter,

To the West India Islands,

The new sloop

ABBY,

SAMUEL EAMES, Master.

SHE is a staunch good vessel, in compleat order, and will carry about 900 barrels. For terms apply to the capain on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

June 2 d6t

Wanted for Europe,

A stout and fast sailing

BRIG,

Of about 150 tons.

AND

A Good fast sailing Schooner or Brig about ninety Tons,

BY

LOUIS OSMONT,

No. 117, north Second street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A few Invoices of

Artificial Flowers, Feathers,

Fans, Handsome Looking Glasses framed.

Window Glass of every size,

Received by the brig Amiable Sophia, Capt. Lowther, via New York.

Spermaceti Candles, Claret and Burgundy in cases, Champaigne Wine, all to be sold by Invoice,

Also just Received,

A few Barrels

Fresh Superfine Flour.

Do. Ship-Bread, and a parcel of Prime Rice.

June 3. d.

Treasury of the United States.

ALL Persons who are inclined to dispose of either of the different species of the Stocks of the United States, are hereby notified, that Proposals will be received at the Treasurer's office No. 71 Chesnut street, at any time until Friday the 13th instant at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

Agent for the Trustees for the reduction of the Public Debt.

June 4th. 1794. d. t. 12.

Just Published,

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON, and sold at his Bookstore, No. 147, Market street,

The Life of Dr. Franklin,

with a striking likeness, executed in a masterly manner by Thackara and Vallance, price five shillings.

The Ready Reckoner, or Traders' Sure Guide, 3/9

The Young Book keeper's Assistant, 6/3

The Christian, a poem, by Charles Crawford, 2/4

Esop's Fables, 4/8

Swan's British Architect, 37/6

Paine's ditto 30/

Town and Country Builder's Assistant. 22/6

In the press, and will be published in a few days, and sold as above,

Reflections and Maxims, by William Penn, with his advice to his children, 4/8.

6 mo. 2, 1794. m&wtf

A PLAIN COOK.

WANTED a middle aged single Woman, who understands plain Cooking; to such a one *the best wages will be given.*

Apply t the Printer.

May 31 10t

Medical Books.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

VOL. II.

Medical Inquiries

AND

OBSERVATIONS.

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and of Clinical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania.

CONTAINING

1. An inquiry into the influence of physical causes upon the moral faculty.
2. An inquiry into the effects of spiritous liquors upon the human body, and their influence upon the happiness of society.
3. An inquiry into the causes and cure of the pulmonary consumption.
4. Observations on the symptums and cure of dropsies.
5. An Inquiry into the causes and the cure of internal dropsy of the brain.
6. An account of the measles, as they appeared in Philadelphia, in the year 1789.
7. An account of the influenza, as it appeared in Philadelphia in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791.
8. An inquiry into the causes of the increase of bilious and remitting fevers, in Pennsylvania.
9. An inquiry into the causes and cure of sore legs.
10. An account of the state of the body and mind in old age, with observations upon its diseases and their remedies.

Price one dollar and a quarter unbound, or one dollar and a half neatly bound.

Medical Transactions

OF THE

College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

VOL. I.—PART I.

Price one dollar in boards.

A Treatise on the Diseases of Children.

With general directions for the management of Infants from the birth, adapted for the use of physicians and private families.

By Michael Underwood, M. D.

Licenti ate of Midwifery in the Royal College of Physicians in London, and Physician of the British Lying-in-Hospital.

Price one Dollar.

This is acknowledged to be the best book which has been published on the subject, and is calculated for the use of parents, nurses, and private families, as well as for physicians—The two volumes handsomely printed in one, and the price only about one third of what the imported copies sell for.

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory, two dollars.

System of Surgery, extracted from the works of Benjamin Bell, by Dr. Waters, 2 dols. 50 cents.

System of Anatomy, extracted from the Encyclopædia, with 12 copperplates, 2 dols.

System of Chemistry, extracted from the Encyclopædia, exhibiting a view of the progress of the science, and the different systems which have been published, 2 dols. 50 cents.

Brown's Elements of Medicine, 2 dols. 67 cents.

T. Dobson has in the Press,

An edition of the Medical and Philosophical Commentaries of Edinburgh. Two volumes are printed in one at 2 dollars and 50 cents per volume; he has nearly finished the five first volumes, which contain the first ten volumes of the European edition, which sell for two dollars each. Nine volumes will include eighteen European volumes, which will bring the publication up to the present time.

Likewise for sale a considerable number of Medical Books, viz.

Cullen's Practice, Materia Medica, Physiology, and Synopsis. Bell's Surgery, 6 vols. or 4 vols, do. on Ulcers, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Ledran's Surgery, Cheselden's Anatomy, Hunter on the Venereal, Swediaver on do. Rollo on West India Diseases; Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage, Hamilton's outlines of the theory and practice of Midwifery, with or without plates; do. on the management of Female complaints. Mease on Hydrophobia, &c. &c.

March 5.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, LISBON, & TENERIFFE } WINES of the first quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and West India Rum.

Coniac, French and Peach Brandies

Claret and Port Wine of a superior quality in cases.

Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.

Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.

Philadelphia Porter, in Casks and Bottles.

London do. in do. do.

Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.

London do. in do. do. and

Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate use.

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

The corner of Dock and Pear streets,

Where he has provided suitable stores and vaults, for the reception of

WINES, &c.

Which he proposes to store or dispose of on commission

Captains of vessels and others supplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and sea stores in general put up.

May 9 tu&f2m

UNITED STATES.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) May 10.

"James Seagrove, Esq. superintendent of the United States, arrived here on the 3d instant, accompanied with several Creek chiefs—he has been five months in their nation on the mission of peace."

In the same paper is contained, a talk from the Creek nation to the governor of New-Orleans—a talk from the whole of the chiefs of the Upper and Lower Creek nation assembled at the Cussetah, on the 18th of April, 1794, a talk from the white lieutenant of Oakfuskee, Mad dog of Tuckabatchies and Alexander Cornell, who were authorised by the Creek nation, to send the same to William Panton, Merchant, in Pensacola.

By these talks, it appears, that there was a general meeting of the chiefs of the Creek nation, about the middle of March last, at which Mr. Seagrove, and thirty-seven of the principal chiefs of the Cherokees, attended, for the purpose of settling all the disputes and misunderstandings between their nations and the Americans. That they are well pleased with the talk delivered to them by Mr. Seagrove, and are determined to live in peace and friendship with the United States—that they reject the talk sent them by the Spanish governors, inviting them to join in a war against the Frenchmen and Americans, who may be coming down the Mississippi to attack the Spanish territories, and do not wish to hear any such talks in future, as they distract their people and disturb their peace and hunting.

They inform Mr. Panton that they have always been injurious to their peace and true interests, and that they are determined to have no more of this wicked advice—they also advise him to mind his trade, and not trouble himself with their public concerns.

Nineteen Cherokee chiefs arrived here yesterday from the Cherokee country by the way of Columbia. They were chosen by the free suffrages of the nation assembled, and are delegated by it, to conclude a lasting peace with the United States; for which purpose they will sail in a few days for Philadelphia, to treat with the President of the United States on that important mission.

2 3d

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speech of Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) on the motion to strike out the sixth section of the bill, "For the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which stood as follows, viz.

"And be it further enacted. That it shall not be lawful to sell, within the United States, any vessel or goods captured from a prince or state, or from the subjects or citizens of a prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, which vessel or goods shall have been captured by any other foreign prince or state, or by the subjects or citizens of such prince or state; unless such vessel and goods shall have been first carried into a port or place within the territory of the prince or state to which the captors belong, but such vessels and goods shall be carried out of the United States, by those who shall have brought them in. And the sale of any vessel or goods prohibited as aforesaid, shall be utterly void.".

This question ought to be considered under two points of view, 1st. As to the *right* of France derived from the *treaty*; 2d. As to the *expediency* of admitting the practice, independently of any existing right. 1st. As to the *right*. This must result either from the words of the treaty, or from such strong implication as cannot be resisted. It is evident that the right of France to sell prizes in our ports is not given by the terms of the treaty.—The only articles from which it can be pretended to be derived are the 17th and 22d. The 17th art. is in these words, "It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party, and privateers, freely *to carry whithersoever* they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, &c. they may hoist sail at any time, and depart *and carry their prizes to the places* expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew, &c." The true construction of this article is the very reverse of the right contended for; it is a permission to *conduct* whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from the enemy, without paying any duty: It is evident that it does not contemplate a freedom to sell their prizes in our ports, but on the contrary, a *departure* to some other place, always to be expressed in their commission, where their validity is to be finally adjudged. And this construction is given to the article by Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, in his correspondence with Mr. Morris our Minister in France, and with Mr Genet, page 63, 67. where he says, "The article *does not give the right at all*," and again, "The admission to sell here the prizes made by France on her enemies is *unstipulated in our treaties* and unfounded in *her own practise* or in that of other nations, as we believe."

No right can be deduced from the 22d article but by construction and implication; the terms of that are, "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, &c. to sit their ships, &c. *to sell what they have taken*, or in any other manner whatsoever to exchange their ships, merchandize or any other lading, &c."

From this negative stipulation as to the enemies of France, an affirmative right is attempted to be inferred in favor of France herself; but the inference is a false one. Here I again recur to the authority of the former Secretary of State, whose reasoning with respect to the right of fitting out privateers applies to this case, the right to *sell prizes* under *this article* standing precisely on the same footing as the *right to fit out privateers*. In page 60 of the printed correspondence, Mr. Jefferson says, after quoting the words of the article, "translate this from the general terms in which it here stands into the special case produced by the present war," privateers not belonging to France or the United States, and having commissions from the enemies of one of them, "are, in the present state of things, "British, Dutch and Spanish privateers;" substituting these then for the equivalent term, it will stand thus, "It shall not be lawful for British, Dutch or Spanish privateers to fit their ships in the ports of the United States."

Is this an *express* permission to France to do it? Does the negative to the enemies of France, and silence as to France herself, imply an affirmative to France? Certainly not; it leaves the question, as to France, open and free to be decided according to circumstances, and if the parties had meant an affirmative stipulation, they would have provided for it expresly; they would never have left so important a point to be inferred from mere silence or implication. Suppose they had desired to stipulate a refusal to their enemies, but nothing to themselves, what form or expression would they have used? Certainly the one they have used, an express stipulation as to their enemies, and silence as to themselves. And such an intention corresponds not only with the words but the circumstances of the times. It was of value to each party to exclude its enemies from arming in the ports of the other, and could in no case embarrass them. They therefore stipulated so far mutually; but each might be embarrassed by permitting the other to arm in its ports; they therefore would not stipulate to permit that." This reasoning proved so conclusively the non-existence of the right to fit out privateers in our ports, that the French government withdrew their claim, instructed their new minister to express their approbation of the steps pursued by our executive, and ordered him to recall all the commissions of privateers illegally fitted out. Now there is not an argument against the right to fit out privateers which does not apply with equal force against that of selling prizes; the same words are used in the article for both cases, and no inference can be drawn in favor of the one which may not equally be drawn in favor of the other. The right to fit out privateers having been altogether abandoned by France, it would be not a little surprizing that the *right to sell prizes* should now find advocates in our councils.

Admitting, that, by a forced construction of either of the two above mentioned articles of the treaty, an implication might arise favorable to the right, yet if the stepping beyond the line of strict obligation in favor of one belligerent power, be deemed a departure from the line of neutrality, it may well be asked, shall we hazard the blessings of peace and subject ourselves to the calamities of war by inference, implication or construction?

But let it be conceded that either or both the articles import in the clearest manner the right contended for, I am ready to prove that the treaty quo ad that grant, would be void and of no effect. United States was founded on principles of perfect *reciprocity;* we are not bound by any stipulation, which was intended to be mutual, if France was not equally bound by it; but France at the time of entering into this treaty, was restrained by antecedent and *existing* treaties from granting to the United States the right of selling their prizes in the ports of France; the United States would therefore be absolved from the stipulation, supposing it to exist.

These several points can be clearly established.

The preamble to the treaty in question has these strong expressions—"His most christian majesty and the United States have judged, that the said end could not be better obtained than by taking for the basis of their agreement, *the most perfect equality and reciprocity*,, and by carefully *avoiding* all these burdensome *preferences* which are usually sources of debate, embarrassment and discontent, by leaving also each party to make, respecting commerce and navigation, those interior regulations which it shall find most convenient to itself, and by founding the advantage of commerce solely upon *reciprocal utility*."

It is laid down by *Vattel*, page 302, that "a sovereign already bound by a treaty cannot make others contrary to the first; the things about which he has entered into engagements are no longer at his disposal; if it happens that a *posterior* treaty is found, in some point, to contradict one that is more *ancient*, the *new treaty is null with respect to that point*, as disposing of a thing that is no longer in the power of him who appears to dispose of it."

The treaty of *Utrecht*, between *France* and *England* in the year 1713, stipulated in the 15th art. that, "it shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, &c. who have commissions from any prince or state, in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of one or the other of the aforesaid parties, *to sell what they have taken*, &c." In the event then of a war between the United States and Great Britain, France being neutral, we should have been restrained by the treaty of Utrecht, from selling our prizes in the *ports of France:* the reciprocity, which is the basis of the treaty, is done away, and we are now called upon for a performance on our part, of a mutual stipulation, from which the other contracting power is by treaty and the law of nations absolved.

If it be said that the treaty of Utrecht was, on account of intervening wars, not in force at the time our treaty with France was entered into. I will remark in reply that the treaty of Utrecht was recognized by France, and revived by the treaty of Paris in 1763, and that it is an acknowledged maxim of the law of nations that the revival at a peace of a treaty which has been suspended by a state of war, restores the contracting parties to the same rights as if the treaty had never been suspended. Moreover, in the treaty of Paris in 1763 it is said, "that the treaty of *Utrecht* shall serve as a basis to that treaty, and is renewed and confirmed in the best form, as if it were there inserted word for word, so that it is to be exactly observed in future, &c. and the said parties declared that they will not suffer any privilege, favor or indulgence to subsist, *contrary to the above treaty*, &c."

But what is still more conclusive the very treaty between France and the United States refers to the treaty of *Utrecht* as being in full force at that time; in the 10th article, the United States are restrained from disturbing the right of fishery, belonging to France "on that part of the coast of Newfoundland which is designated by *the treaty of Utrecht*, nor in the rights relative to all and each of the isles which belong to his most Christian Majesty, the whole conformable to *the true sense of the treaties of Utrecht and Paris*." France was at peace with England in Feb. 1778, when our treaty was made, the treaty of Utrecht was consequently at that time in *full force*. But France was likewise restrained from granting us this right by the terms of the *Family compact* with *Spain*, which was unquestionably in full force at the time of our treaty.

The remarks of Mr. Jefferson on the subject of fitting out privateers, are so applicable and pointed, that I shall again quote him; page 60, he says, "Let us go back to the state of things in France when this treaty was made, and we shall find several cases, wherein France could not have permitted us to arm in her ports (he might have added, *or sell our prizes.*) Spain. We know that by the treaties between France and Spain, the former could not permit the enemies of the latter to arm in her ports. It was honest in her therefore not to deceive us by such a stipulation. Suppose a war between these states and Great Britain. By the treaties between France and Great Britain, *in force at the signature of ours*, we could not have been permitted to arm in the ports of France. She could not then have meant in this article, to give us such a right. She has manifested the same sense of it again, in her subsequent treaty with England, *made eight years after our's*, stipulating in the 16th Art. of it as in our 22d that foreign privateers, *not being subjects of either crown*, should not arm against either in the ports of the other. If this had amounted to an affirmative stipulation, that the subjects of the other crown might arm in her ports *against us*, it would have been in direct contradiction to her 22d article with us. So that to give to these negative stipulations an affirmative effect, is to render them inconsistent with each other, and with good faith; to give them only their negative & natural effect is to reconcile them to one another, and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the sense in which France herself has expounded them. We may justly conclude then, that the article only obliges us to refuse this right in the present case, to Great Britain and the other enemies of France, it does not go on to give it to France, either expresly, or by implication; we may then refuse it."

(To be continued.)

From the European Magazine for March 1794.

Two Letters from General Washington to Lord Buchan.

LETTER I.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1792.

My Lord,

I should have had the honor of acknowledging sooner the receipt of your letter 28th of June last, had I not concluded to defer doing it till I could announce to you the transmission of my portrait, which has been just finished by Mr. Robinson (of New-York,) who has also undertaken to forward it. The manner of the execution of it does no discredit, I am told, to the artist; of whose skill favorable mention had been made to me. I was further induced to entrust the execution to Mr. Robinson, from his having informed me that he had drawn others for your Lordship, and knew the size which would best suit your collection.

I accept with sensibility and with satisfaction the significant present of the box* which accompanied your Lordship's letter.

In yielding the tribute due from every lover of mankind to the patriotic and heroic virtues of which it is commemorative, I estimate as I ought the additional value which it derives from the hand that sent it, and my obligation for the sentiments that induced that transfer.

I will, however, ask that you will exempt me from compliance with the request relating to its eventual destination.

In an attempt to excite your wish in this particular, I should feel embarrassment from a just comparison of relative pretensions, and should fear to risk injustice by so marked a preference. With sentiments of the truest esteem and consideration, I remain your Lordship's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Earl of Buchan.

LETTER II.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1793.

My Lord,

The favorable wishes which your Lordship has expressed for the prosperity of this young and rising country, cannot but be gratefully received by all its citizens, and every lover of it; one mean to the contribution of which, and its happiness, is very judiciously pourtrayed in the following words of your letter, "to be little heard of in the great word of politics." These words, I can assure your Lordship, are expressive of my sentiments on this head; and I believe it is the sincere wish of United America, to have nothing to do with the political intrigues or the squabbles of European nations; but on the contrary, to exchange commodities, and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth: and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. To administer justice to, and receive it from every power they are connected with, will, I hope, be always found the most prominent feature in the administration of this country; and I flatter myself that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system, if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts—the wealth and population of these states will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation, and must surpass any idea your Lordship can, hitherto, have entertained on the occasion. To evince that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the plan of a new city, situated about the centre of the union of these states, which is designed for the permanent seat of the government: and we are at this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the river (Potomac) on which it stands, and the branches thereof, through a tract of as rich country for hundreds of miles as any in the world. Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of this kind, although it is the only one which is near completion and in partial use. Several other very important ones are commenced, and little doubt is entertained that in ten years, if left undisturbed, we shall open a communication by water with all the lakes northward and westward of us, with which we have territorial connexions: and an inland, in a few years more, from Rhode-Island to Georgia inclusively, partly by cuts between the great bays, and sounds, and partly between the islands and sand-banks, and the main, from Albemarle Sound to the River St. Mary's. To these may also be added, the erection of bridges over considerable rivers, and the commencement of turnpike-roads, as further indications of the improvement in hand.

* *A box made of the oak that afforded shelter to Wallace after the battle of Falkirk.*

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, April 8.

"Since the arrival of the Courier from Vienna, on the 2d instant, we know for certain that the King of Prussia withdraws his troops from the army of the Rhine, that is to say, the 25,000 men mainthined by him during the last campaign, besides the contingent which the Diet of Ratisbon promised to pay monthly—a promise never kept, now disputed, and in the late sittings of the Diet, referred for consideration till peace shall be restored. The King of Prussia, therefore, will furnish only his contingent as elector of Brandenburg for the present campaign; and it is yet uncertain whether or not he will give the 15,000 men with which he is engaged to aid Great Britain, & the states General in certain cases being very ill defined in the treaty of alliance.

"This unexpected falling off has so disconcerted the intended plans that all operations have been for some time at a stand.

"Great pains were taken by the count de Sardrouin, during his reſidence in London, to perſuade England to take Pruſſian troops into Britiſh pay, but without ſucceſs. Couriers are conſtantly paſſing between the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna and London: and the allies are ſtraining every nerve to prevent the enemy from availing themſelves of the criſis.

"A letter has been lately circulated from the King of Pruſſia to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, informing him that his troops will be withdrawn gradually from the banks of the Rhine, that the French may not take advantage of their retreat. Some of our politicians who are ignorant of the late conferences and the debates of the Diet, imagine that this was only a feint to draw the French into a ſnare. It is, however, but too certain that the Pruſſian troops expected to reinforce the combined army in the Netherlands, have actually received orders to march for Cleves and Weſtphalin.

"On the 5th inſtant, Count Metternich communicated to the States of Brabant the intentions of the Emperor with reſpect to his inauguration, which is to take place in the courſe of this month. He is expected here, with the Arch-Duke Joſeph, to-morrow afternoon; and in a few days will ſet out to take the command of the army.

"The Count de Trautmanſdorf is expected this evening; and great fears are entertained that they will be reinſtated in the miniſtry.

"The return of Maria Chriſtiana to the government, whom the bulk of the people conſider as the cauſe of all their misfortunes, is even dreaded. She is ſaid to have written letters from Bonn to princeſs De Gavere and the counteſs De Maldighem, aſſuring them that ſhe ſhall ſoon have the pleaſure of ſeeing them at Bruſſels.

"On the 5th, in the morning, a courier arrived with the news that the Engliſh have entirely cleared the environs of St. Amand of the Republicans.

"The Dutch towards Namur, have met with ſome checks. It is even ſaid that on the 2d, they loſt part of their cannon.

"Our loſs on the 29th ult. near Cateau, notwithſtanding the official account, was 600 killed and wounded. The battalion of Brechainville only, had 115 killed and wounded, among whom were ſeven officers.

"From the immenſe quantities of artillery and ammunition paſſing to the army, one would imagine it intended to lay ſiege to all the French fortreſſes at once.

"In the action near Werwick, the day before yeſterday, between the Engliſh and French, about 120 men were killed on both ſides without any advantage, except that the Britiſh chaſſeurs diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their valour.

"P. S. This morning a grand deputation from the States of Brabant ſet out to receive the emperor, who will ſleep to night at Havre; to-morrow at four in the afternoon he will make his ſolemn entry as emperor and king. At the gate of Louvain, were an amphitheatre and triumphal arch is erected, he will be received by the magiſtrates; repair to the church of St. Giudule, where Te Deum will be ſung; and thence to the palace to receive the uſual compliments.

"Twenty-four ſquadrons of Auſtrian cavalry, and four battalions of Hungarians, are under arms in the city to maintain order.

"Laſt night, the committee of vigilance ſent away 300 French emigrants, and other foreigners, moſt of whom took the road for England."

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

We have this day received a letter from London, dated April 11th, from which we make the following extract.

The laſt advices from New-York have excited ſome alarm in our minds, leaſt the public peace of the two countries ſhould be interrupted. The order of Council here of the 6th November laſt, and the conduct of the Britiſh cruizers under it we preſume have been the chief ground of your preſent uneaſineſs; we have good grounds for ſuppoſing that this government will make ample amends for the ſpoliations committed upon your veſſels under that order, for it was very ſoon annulled and that meaſure accompanied with a declaration of the Secretary of State here, that every injury to your citizens ſhould be redreſſed; the effect of theſe conciliating ſteps, we are very anxious to learn from our government. Perhaps Europe never ſaw a more afflicting period than the preſent, and what further judgments the governor of the univerſe may ſee neceſſary for our correction, time only can diſcover; we ſincerely hope a ſpeedy reformation among all claſſes of citizens may avert the preſent calamities.

PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 7.

This day a joint committee of both houſes of Congreſs waited on the Preſident of the United States, and informed him, that on Monday next, the public buſineſs would be finiſhed—and that they ſhould then adjourn to the firſt Monday in November—purſuant to a joint Reſolution of the two Houſes.

Doctor PRIESTLEY arrived at New York the 4th inſtant, in the ſhip Sanſom.

Yeſterday Mr. THOMAS CLAXTON was choſen Door keeper of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United Sates—and this day Mr. THOMAS DUNN, was choſen aſſiſtant Door keeper.

Married on Thurſday laſt, by the Rev. J. B. SMITH, Mr. GEORGE BELLOWS, to Miſs. PEGGY M'BRIDE, both of this City.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

Yeſterday arrived here, the ſhip Charles, Capt. Langford, of Kingſton, Jamaica, a prize to the French privateer Liberty. She was captured off Cape Henry, on her paſſage from Norfolk to Kingſton, is laden with flour, beef, pork, &c. and mounts 10 iron guns.

A ſchooner called the Delight, from Norfolk, bound to the Weſt-Indies, was alſo captured by the Liberty, and may be hourly expected.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Buoy is placed on Smith's Point Shoals, at the mouth of Patomac, in the Cheſapeake Bay.

DIRECTIONS.

The Buoy lies in 5 fathoms water; ſaid point bears from the Buoy, W. by N. five miles—Point Look-Out, N. W. 1-2 N. 7 leagues—Great Wicomico, S. W. 8 miles; no danger in being to the eaſt of the Buoy, and cloſe to it, is 7 fathoms water.

NORFOLK, May 31.

Capt. Colley arrived here in 46 days from the Downs, was boarded on the 20th of May by the privateer ſloop Britannia, Captain Seymour, belonging to Bermuda, who treated Capt. Colley with every politeneſs.—Spoke alſo, a veſſel from Liſbon, who confirmed the account of a declaration of war by the Portugueſe againſt the Algerines. There had been a number of American veſſels which had undergone their trials at London, and were acquitted, with the recovery of all damages.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MANHEIM, March 27.

Pruſſia is to furniſh 25,000 men to England as ſubſidiary troops.

UPPER RHINE, March 29.

We are this day informed, that the Auſtrians have retaken Perl from the French, and that they are beginning to fortify it.

COBLENTZ, March 29.

We are now this moment informed that the Pruſſians have received orders to halt, probably to return to their former poſition, or to go up the Mozelle, as the French are advancing in conſiderable force in the environs of Treves, as well as towards Manheim, which latter city it is ſaid they intend to bombard.

NEUWIED, March 31.

There are every day paſſing on the left bank of the Rhine corps of Pruſſians, who are retreating to Cologne. Thus it appears if they have had counter orders they have not been general.

BERLIN, March 22.

This morning all the regiments in garriſon here received orders to ſet out for the army of the Rhine. We are aſſured that the King is about to aſſemble an army of 50,000 men in Weſtphalia.

PARIS, May 29.

Our letters from Fort-Berreau ſtate, that the troops of the Republic are ſtill in poſſeſſion of la Maurienne, the Tarentaiſe, and the fort of Mount Cenis, on the ſummit of which the Piedmonteſe have thrown up a conſiderable number of entrenchments, as well as on Mount St. Bernard. The diſpoſitions of the campaign on our ſide ſeemed entirely aimed to drive the ſubjects of the King of the Monkies from theſe two important poſts; and with this view, roads have been cut and redoubts raiſed.

LONDON, April 5—10.

The command of the troops of the Germanic Empire has been given to Duke Albert of Saxe Teſchen.

Thoſe who, ſince the commencement of the French revolurion, have attended to the views, the conduct, and the character of men in power; of the men who by the dint of blood and crimes have raiſed themſelves from the very ſcum of the people to the higheſt offices—thoſe, we ſay, who have paid this attention, have foreſeen and predicted that theſe very men, ſo ſoon as they ſhould think themſelves ſecure in the obtainment of the ſupreme authority, would enter into a mutual rivalſhip, deſpiſing and contemning each other, until each party ſhould declare an open war againſt the other; which, after having produced the moſt afflicting ſcenes of miſery, would impreſs the people with ſuch horror, as to bring about the re-eſtabliſhment of laws, and a legitimate authority.

The firſt contentions were between the Conſtitutionaliſts and Girondiſts; and terminated by the overthrow and maſſacre of the authors of the celebrated Conſtitution. The Girondiſts were next ſubdued by the intrigues of the Anarchiſts, and experienced in their turn the fate they had themſelves awarded to the Conſtitutionaliſts.

A diviſion ſoon found its way among the Anarchiſts of the mountain; and Roberſpierre the chief of the Septemberizers, has got rid of Hebert and the old accomplices of his crimes.

Danton himſelf, the terrible Danton, has juſt been caught in the trap of the dictator, whoſe friendſhip he appears to have ſought, merely to ſtab him in ſecret, with the greater ſafety. In the fall of the Cordeliers are alſo implicated Deſmoulins, whom Roberſpierre once ſheltered from their attacks; and Phillipeaux, who had drawn down their vengeance on him, in conſequence of having denounced the Generals of the revolutionary army, who were allied to them.

In the midſt of all theſe contradictory facts, it is ſome conſolation to obſerve, for the firſt time ſince the commencement of the revolution, the moſt ſanguinary party falling a ſacrifice to the one that recommends the more moderate meaſures.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

SHIP NEWS.

The Mate of a Portugueſe ſhip arrived here yeſterday, informs, that they were boarded on the 12th of April about 300 leagues weſt of Madeira, by 2 French frigates, the Deſcill and the Fabrica, belonging to Nantz, which ſailed from Breſt the 20th March, and the 21ſt they took the brig Fortitude of Dyſart in Scotland, Capt. Dobbie; out of which they took the crew and afterwards ſet fire to the brig;—the 4th of April they captured the ſhip Kitty of Liverpool, Capt. Herbett, bound to Jamaica; the 6th May they captured the ſhip Fame of Briſtol, Capt. Mages, to Jamaica, about 2 leagues to the windward of Madeira; and on the 8th they captured the brig Prince, of Cork, to the Weſt-Indies, 4 leagues N. of Madeira.

May 26, in lat. 38, 14, long. 70, the Portugueſe ſpoke the ſhip Adventure of Boſton, Capt. Chapman, from Bengal, out 5 months, which ſupplied the Portugueſe ſhip with proviſions, and took from her 6 Engliſh priſoners, which were ſent from on board the French frigates in order to carry them to Philadelphia. The Mate further informs, that they received the utmoſt politeleſs from the officers of the French frigates.

The following inward bound veſſels lay at Bombay-Hook yeſterday morning, viz.

Ship Harmony, Oſmon, Bordeaux, Pallas, Crawford, St. Andrews, Four Friends, Glenn, Bilboa, the French ſloop of war the Laſca.

A brig from New-York was ſeen below New Caſtle yeſterday, inward bound; and a privateer ſchooner of 10 guns ſhewing Dutch colours, came too laſt-night at the Fort.

*** Several Poſt Maſters, at different times have forwarded Specie per Poſt, to the Editor of this Gazette—It is requeſted that remittances may be made in Bank bills in future, or the Specie ſent by private conveyance—The Poſtage on Specie amounts to nearly the Sum ſent.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Grace, Armour, Amſterdam
Jenny, Schermerhorn, Savannah

Capt. Coit, of the ſhip America, paſſed through the Downs 31ſt March, and put his letters aſhore at Dover.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the ſubject of the Waſhington Lottery, being by miſtake repeatedly addreſſed to the Commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington.

Perſons concerned are bereby informed, that all ſuch ſhould be addreſſed either to W. Deakins jun. of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber. The commiſſioners never having contemplated any further concern in this buſineſs, than in their aſſent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Waſhington, Peter Gilman, Boſton, and by the Subſcriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the ſecurities already given will be retained by the commiſſioners, or transferred by them at their option to the bank of Columbia; and the commiſſioners will be conſulted reſpecting a judicious and equitable diſpoſition of the houſes to be built thereby; their treaſury or the bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National Univerſity, and they will be conſulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the reſponſibility reſpecting the general diſpoſition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will reſt as in the Hotel Lottery, on the perſons whoſe names are and may be hereafter publiſhed as aſſiſtants to forward this buſineſs with

S. BLODGET.

N. B. Mr. Blodget will be particularly obliged if thoſe perſons who poſſeſs prizes yet unpaid, will apply for their money as early as poſſible.

June 7th. d.

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. MORRIS's NIGHT.

On MONDAY EVENING,
JUNE 9.

Will be preſented (with permiſſion of the author, George Colman jun. Eſq.) an hiſtorical Play, interſperſed with ſongs, called

The Battle of Hexham;
OR,
DAYS OF OLD.

Montague,	Mr. Green
Warwick,	Mr. Cleveland
Somerſet,	Mr. Warrell
La Varenne,	Mr. Moreton
Corporal,	Mr. Harwood
Drummer,	Mr. Francis
Fifer,	Mr. Bliſſet
Fool,	Mr. Wignell
Barton,	Mr. Whitlock
1ſt Soldier,	Mr. De Moulin
2d Soldier,	Mr. J. Darley
1ſt Villager,	Mr. Finch
2d Villager,	Mr. Morris
Gondibert,	Mr. Fennell
1ſt Robber,	Mr. Darley
2d Robber,	Mr. Marſhall
3d Robber,	Mr. Lee
4th Robber,	Mr. Baſon
Gregory Gubbins,	Mr. Bates
Prince Edward,	Maſter T Warrell
Margaret of Anjou,	Mrs. Whitlock
Adeline,	Mrs. Marſhall
Singing Villagers,	Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miſs Broadhurſt, Miſs Willems, Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. Bates, Mrs Cleveland, Mrs. Finch, Miſs Rowſon, Madame Gardie, &c.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts, called

The True-born Iriſhman;
OR,
The Iriſh Fine Lady.

Murrough O'Dogherty,	Mr. Whitlock
Count Muſhroom,	Mr. Chalmers
Counſellor Hamilton,	Mr. Green
Major Gamble,	Mr. Morris
John,	Mr. Bliſſet
William,	Mr, J. Darley
James,	Mr. De Moulin
Mr. Diggerty,	Mrs. Morris
Lady Kinnegad,	Mrs. Bates
Lady Bab Frightful,	Mrs. Rowſon
Mrs. Gazette,	Mrs. Cleveland
Kitty Farrell,	Miſs Willems

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Morris, at Mr. Berthault's, Third near Cheſnut ſtreet.

At the uſual places. and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

Mrs. WHITLOCK's Night will be on Wedneſday next.

The Tragedy of The MOURNING BRIDE, with *Three Weeks after Marriage*

Mr. FINCH's Night will be on Friday.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, as the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Published by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the over, and treachery of his friend —The ſitu tions are artleſs and affecting—the deſcrip ations natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſe or Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Four Dollars Reward.

A NEGRO MAN, named L'Eſperance, about 25 years of age, of the Congo nation, 5 feet 6 inches high; ſpeaks very little Engliſh ran away from his maſter the 27th inſtant.—He ſtole and carried away with him one new green broad cloth coat, and many articles of houſe furniture. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure the above negro in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

May 30 mw&f4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the diſferent ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet*,
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;

Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. i Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberge of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania *TO WIT:*

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.
May 6 mw&ſ10t

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

&ttf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

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THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The views [illegible] in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

PHILADELPHIA:
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